A. H. STEPHENS DEAD.

A PEACEFUL END AFTER MUCH PAIN.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 4 .- At about 2 o'clock this norning it was evident that Governor Stephens was much weaker and that a crisis was approaching. The doctors had prepared a strong mustard plaster and put it on his wrist. They let i remain for perhaps twenty minutes, and when it was removed there was not the slightest sign of inflammation, showing that there very little vitality left, At about half-past 2 o'clock his extremities became cold and clammy and assumed a purplish Dr. Miller, one of the attending physicians, said: "The end is not far off." As the end drew near, Mr. Stephens was lying on his back, with his head turned slightly to the right. The husky rattle in his throat that had been plainly perceptible earlier in the night had ceased entirely. There was no more heavy breathing and not the slightest gasping. At a quarter-past 3 o'clock the family was called in. After breathing almost imperceptibly for a few minutes, he died without the slightest tremor. The news of his death created a profound scusation, as it was not generally believed he was so near the end. To-day his remains were viewed

at the Executive Mansion by 20,000 persons. This afternoon a meeting of citizens was held and addresses were delivered by Senator Colquitt, Judge Martin J. Crawford, Judge Logan, E. Bleckley and other prominent citizens. A citizens' committee was appointed to co-operate with the committee from the Legislature and the State House officers in the conduct of the funeral. The remains will lie in state at the Capitol until the burial, which will occur here on Wednesday or Thursday. Colonel John A. Stephens, a nephew of the Governor, eaid last night: "I have never known him to speak so little of death as during his present illness, or to make so few arrangements for the worst that might come. In all his other attacks he has been most careful to impress on me the minutest details of his wishes and intentions. In this illness he has not said a single word of any of his desires. This confirms the theory of his illness. It was exhaustion rather than disease that brought about his death. It was the mind and not the body that gave way." Mr. Stephens made his will some time ago. He leaves \$10,000 in money to the children of his late brother, Judge Stephens, and the rest of his estate, with the exception of a few minor bequests, to his nephew. Colonel John A. Stephens. What his estate will foot up to depends largely on the sale of his " New History of the United States." He made about \$30,000 on "The War Between the States," and his new book is selling well. Above his bequests his estate will probably pay \$10,000.

Augusta, Ga., March 4 .- The Chronicle says: "The death of Governor Stephens is a calamity to the State. All denominations and classes, irrespec tive of party, are profoundly moved by the death of this statesman, patriot and philanthropist. Though dead, he will live as the most illustrious of Georgians,"

WASHINGTON, March 4.-In the House of Repre sentatives, to-day, Mr. Reese, of Georgia, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously

Resolved: That this House has just learned, with Resolved: In at this House has just learned, with the deepest sorrow, the death of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Governor of the State of Georgia and so long a useful and distinguished member of this House; that this House expresses heartfelt sym-pathy with the people, not only of Georgia but with the people of the whole country, in the loss of

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Alexander Stephens-his middle name was adopted in after years-was born in Wilkes County, Ga., on February 11, 1812, where his grandfather, Alexander, the founder of the American branch of the family, had settled. The first Alexander was an Englishman by birth and a Jacobite. During the Indian wars which preceded the Revolutionary struggie he saw service under Braddock and Washington, and during the conflict between the colonies and the mother country he was faithful to his new allegiance. Andrew B. Stephens, the father of the subject of this sketch, was an industrious and worthy farmer, who died while Alexander was still a boy, and left him an orphan, his mother, a relative of the late Justice Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, having died in his infancy. Thrown thus upon the world at the age of fourteen, with a patrimony of only about \$400, it might have fared hard with him had not his uncle offered him a home, where he lived without cost, while the his little fortune defrayed the expenses of his tuition and clothing, until he came to require better schooling than he could find in his quiet village. By the kindness of friends he was sent to one of the best classical academies in the State, and afterward to the State University at Athens, widely known as Franklin College. It was as an expression of his respect and affection for his preceptor at the scademy, the Rev. Alexander Hamilton Webster, that he adopted the name of Hamilton and were it for the rest of his life. The special object with which he was aided by his friends to complete a college course was that he might enter the ministry, but serious doubts as to his fitness for that work slowly undermined his purpose, and he flually relinguished it, repaying all the money he had borrowed to enable him to effect his aim. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law, reading it alone and without instruction, and teaching school as a means of livelihood. At the age of twenty-two he was admitted to the bar, and at once began practice in his town, refusing, while living on \$6 a month, offers of a lucrative partnership elsewhere. The proceeds of his first year's professional work were \$400, but he soon began to gain rapidly m clients and reputation. In 1836 he was nominated and elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly, although he was bitterly opposed on account of his decided attitude against nullification and because of his opposition to the appointment of

shadowed that party gained a majority in the next House of Representatives, and General Taylor was elected President in 1848. Mr. Stephens's course in opposition to the Clayton Compromise in that year was taken in the face of vehement denunciations from press and people in his own section, only seven Southerners in Congress upholding his views. Feel-ing ran so high against him that it culminated in one instance in a murderous attack. Mr. Stephens's assailant, a man who had held positions of trust in his State, had proclaimed the Georgian Representative a traitor, and a personal interview was sought for the purpose of explanation. At this meeting an attack was made with open knite, and Mr. Stephens received several wounds on the arms and breast; his right hand, in which he endeavored to hold his assailant's knife, was frightfully mangled. Although his injuries were serious and in a measure disabling. he was not long kept out of the active work of the canvass. A reconciliation took place in after years with his would-be assassin, and Mr. Stephens's biog-

raphers suppress his name. In 1850 Mr. Stephens fought hard against the Secession sentiment which grew up at the South because of the admission of California into the Union, and made an active canvass of his State, carrying it against the Disunionists by an overwhelming majority. The "Georgia Platform of 1850," which embodied the sentiments of the people of Georgia at that time, was the work of a committee of which Mr. Stephens was a prominent member. In the same year he became an opponent of General Taylor s policy and supported the compromise measures which he also maintained in the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854. General Scott's refusal to approve of these measures drove Mr. Stephens from his support in 1852. He took strong ground against the Know-Nothing movement in 1855, and for the first time became a candidate for Congress without a party nomination, planting himself on this issue. He was returned by a large majority. Some of his more noted speeches in Congress after this date were the eulogy of Audrew Pickens Butler, a debate with Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, on slavery in the Territories, a speech on the neutrality laws, one on the impeachment of Judge Watrous, and his last, that on the admission of Oregon. In March, 1859, he voluntarily retired from Congress, foreseeing Democratic dissensions. He laid the blame at Mr. Buchanan's door, saying, "When I see the engineer is reckless and expect a smash-up ahead, I always get off at the first station."

But the divisions he saw in the future spread wider and faster than perhaps he had anticipated. It was in November of the following year that he found himself addressing the Legislature of his State, assembled to consider the question of Secession. He "spoke boldly as well as ably against the meditated treason," says Mr. Greeney in " The American Conflict." He begged his hearers to remember that to secode " for the mere election of a man to the Presidency," would be to break the sacred instrument" many of them had sworn to support, and urged that the South should not be the aggressor. "If all our hopes are to be blasted," said he, "if the Republic is to go down, let us be found to the last moment standing on the deck, with the Constitution of the United States waving over our head. Let the fanatics of the North | reak the Constitution, if such is their fell purpose. Let the responsibility be upon them." At the same time he reserved the right to "strike," if Mr. Lincoln should violate the Constitution, and expressed the total subserviency to the will of his State, regardless of all other obligations and demands, which was the distinguishing characteristic of his political action througa life. He proposed that a convention be called to consider the advisability of secuting, and the idea was immediately acted upon. The convention assembled some two months later and an ordinance of Secession was passed, Mr. Sterhens recording his vote against the measure, an latill adhering to his original position, that of avowed opposition to the step as likely to be trangit with disastrous consequences, but announcing publicly his intention to abide by the decision of the majority. In his work entitled "The War between the States," he says that, in his judgment, "the wavering scale in Georgia was turned by a sentiment the key-note of which was given in the words, 'We can make better terms out of the Union than in it'. Two-thirds of those who voted for the ordinance of Secession did so, I have little doubt, with a view to a more certain re-formation of the Union on the general principles of it rectification." expressed the total subserviency to the will of

The first Congress of the Confederate Sta es, held at Montgomery, Ala., February 4, 1861, after acopting a Constitution formed a temporary government by electing Jefferson Davis President and Alexander H. Stephens vice-president of the Confederacy, both of whom were re-elected by popular tallot in the following autumn. On the latter's return to Savannah from the Congress, he many advantages of what he called "the new Con-stitution" over what he had so soon come to dib "the old." The prevailing idea of the latter, he "the old." The prevailing idea of the latter, he said, "rested upon the assumption of the equality of the races, "Our new Government," he proudly avers, "is founded upon exactly the opposite ideas; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests upon the great truth that the negro is zot equal to the white man; that Slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural condition." With his acceptance of the Vice-Presidency and this fanatheal speech his identification with the Rebellion became complete. From being the earnest opponent of Secssion he had become its enthusiastic advocate, making an address a few days later before the Virgina Legislature which, it is held by his biographer, carried that State out of the Union. Still he often found himself at variance with the Confederate Government on questions of administrative erate (loverament on questions of administrative policy, and at the very outset of the war protested strongly against the plans adopted to raise funds; but his dissent from the views of those in power out his dissent from the views of those in power never found expression in organized opposition, and his friendly relations with the members of the Government were not interrupted. In 1863 he made his first endeavor to negotiate with the Federal authorities, by avoid sured has been supported. made his first endeavor to negotiate with the Federal authorities, his avowed object being to obtain a renewal of the excharge of prisoners, but, it is said, with the hope that the discussion might open the way to a conference on the general relations of the onposing sections and possible negotiations for peace. Another attempt at mediation was met with the tidings of the battle at Gettysburg, and he was refused access to Washington. In his narraive of the conflict he repels the charge that he was at any time opposed to the further prosecution of the war. He says that the only subject of difference between himself and "any other of the most ardent devotees in the cause" was as to the objects aimed at and the best reams to be employed to effect them. He

the country at house he was stored to produce the country and the was a recommendation of the way and the country and the coun

should receive \$100,000, the Chief Justice \$50,000, the Associate Justices \$25,000, and foreign ministers three times their present compensation. He was elected to the XLIVth Congress without opposition, a Republican candidate receiving only tweive votes out of 6,822. He was re-elected to the XLVth, XLVIth and XLVIIth Congresses, but resigned last year after his election as Governor of Georgia.

When the resolution providing for the Potter Investigating Committee came up before Congres in 1878, Mr. Stephens took strong ground against it. A letter written by him on May 28 was published in the newspapers at the ime, and in speaking of the proposed Electoral investigation, he thou said: "My own ominion is, as I have repeatedly said, the affair will prove in the end either a contemptible farce or w horrible tragedy." The idea that Mr. Hayes could be peaceably unseated by Congress he declared to be "as delusive and as guileful as the whisperings of the great sirch fiend in the shape of a toad in the ear of Eve from which spring all our woes." Public opinion in Georgia turned against him, and it seemed at one time very doubtful if he would be renominated. June 11, he wrote a letter to his constituents, saying: "I I am not a Democrat of the straightest sect in Georgia, then who is?" If the people who had sent him to Congress should "prunounce sentence of condemnation," he said he would, he trusted, "receive it with as much-tortitude and philosophy as Socrates received the hemlock and with as much dignity and composure as Casar received the blade of the envious Cassius and the final stab of the ingrate Brutus."

Early in 1882 it was known that Mr. Stephens wished to retire from public life at the close of his term in Congress, but about the same time the Independent leaders in Georgia began to talk of nominating him for Governor. For a time there was some doubt as to whether he would accept such a nomination, and the uncertainty led to a strong movement among the Democrats to place him at the head of their ticket. Mr.

to his friends be stated that if his health continued to be as good as it had been during the winter of 1881-82, and if unmistakable evidence was furnished that it was the will of the people that he should serve them as Governor, he knew of no reason that would justify him in refusing so to do. There was some bitter opposition to his nomination on the part of a small tody of Democrats, but the convention nominated aim and Mr. Stephens at once entered upon an active campaign, which ended in his election. During the campaign he promised that, while his political affiliations were cuttrely with the Democracy on principles and measures, he would not be if elected a partisan Governor, but would look to the best interests and welfare of the State.

friend the State.

Mr. Stephens was the author of a "Constitutiona" View of the Late War Between the States," a "History of the United States," a "Review of the War Between the States," and Reviewers Reviewed," the latter being a supplement to his "War Between

the latter being a supplement to his "War lietween the states."

Considering the precarious and often prostrated condition of his health toroughout his whole life, the wonder is that he should have lived so long. Even in his best days he always seemed weak and decrepid. His growth was much retarded. On his admission to the bar at twenty-two, he weighed only eighty-four pounds, and two years later when he was elected to the Legislature, his friends congrainlated him on his excellent health, his weight having increased twelve pounds. He grew two inches in height after his admission to the bar, and did not cut his last tooth outli his twenty-seventh year. Serious and exerneintingly painful attacks of sickness followed one another in quick succession from early youth, and he may be said to have been engaged in a continual struggle with his bedily infinities, a conflict in which his will and intelligence seemed often about to suffer detail.

gaged in a continual struggie with his bodhly infirmities, a conflict in which his will and intelligence seemed often about to suffer deleat.

The cales of Mr. Stephens's last illness was a severe coid, caught during his recent journey to Savannah, and which contined him to his bed after his return to Atlanta. He grew weaker each day, but his physicians were not alarmed until his stomach retured to relain food, owing to an attack of neuralguard the bowels, which cancel him much pain. Last Monday he said to Capiam Nelius, keeper of the Fenitentiary; "I am going to die." On the following day he repeated this remark more positively, and several times he said: "The time will come when I will not have strength to rally, and this may be the time." Much of the time toward the last he was unconscious, merphine being used to relieve his soff ring.

The story of his private virtues is one on which the mind, nanscated with revelations of gree! and corruption in high places, would gladly linger. Though the had been a successful lawyer and was long in public life, his whole estate hid not amount a few years ago, before he began to have an income from his beoks, to more than \$10,000. Charity had scattered all the rest. Perhaps it will not be hard to guess where some of it went when it is remembered that he educated at his own expense to less thirty-six young men, and set them on their feet in various professional stations. He second to have

thirty-six young men, and set them on their feet in various professional stations. He seemed to have the power of attaching men closely to himself; his people leved him and revered him as a reader, and people level him and revered him as a reader, and his negroes were as faitaful to him after emancipation as they had been when he was actually "Mas'r Alec." His poodness of heart was a proverb. He was a man of varied and elegant reading and ex tensive acquirements. Weatever place the future may give him as a citizen, as a man he must be honored for a life that was above reproach and

HOW EXCISE CASES MIGHT BE TRIED.

made a speech which, as reported, expressed his unreserved sympathy with the Secession movement, now that he had embraced it, and his willingness to outdo the most realous in enthusiasm for the cause, the enumerated with evident complacency the discretionary power in fixing the amount of ball. The liquor dea'ers, however, found it inconvenient to give ball in more than \$100, so they had a provision inserted in the law limiting the amount of ball required to that sum. The police justices cannot try these excise cases unless

THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, March 4-P. M. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has pub lished its report of the foreign commerce of the United States for the month of January. Of course the figures make a comparison with those for the month of 1882 that is favorable to the country; but compared with the month of January, 1881 the figures are unfavorable; they are \$10,000,000 less favorable than were the figures of the preceding month. The merchandise exports for January were \$12,700,000 less than in the month of December, 1882; \$15,300,000 more than in the month of January, 1882, and \$6,200,000 more than in January, 1881. The imports of merchandise in January, 1883, were \$2,700,000 less than in December, 1882; exactly \$116,140 less than in January, 1882, and \$11,600,-000 more than in January, 1881. Hence the excess of exports over imports for the respective months was as follows: January, 1881, \$28,794,104; January, 1882, \$7,964.827; December, 1882, \$33,458,613; January, 1883, \$23,397,430. These figures hardly justify the oft-repeated assertion that "our exports are increasing enormously, and our imports are insignificant." The movement at New-York indicates a less favorable showing by the Bureau's report for the month of February, when it shall be made.

The imports and exports of merchandise and specie in the months of January for three years

MERCHANDINE. Month of January: Exports Imports 1881. 1882. 1883. .\$74,078,962 \$64,921,051 \$80,237,514 .45,284,858 \$66,956,224 \$56,840,084 Excess of exports over \$28,794,104 \$7,964.827 \$23,397,430 Excess of exports over im-Excess of imports over expects *4.282.943 MEGCHANDISE AND SPECIA

31, 1883, the merchandise exports were \$32,700,000 \$45,200,000 less than for the period of 1880-'81: the imports were \$28,000,000 more than in 1881-182 and \$67,300,000 more than in 1880-181. Hence the excess of exports over imports for the three periods of seven months each ended on January 31 was: For 1883, \$77,972,899; for 1882, \$73,304,540; for 1881, \$190,506,856. Deducting the specie movements the net excess of exports over

ments of merchandise and specie for period, of seven mouths ended on January 31, for three years:

July to January 31: 1884-81 Fixports \$501,008,672 Imports 360,591,816	1881-82. 1881-82. 8473,112,542 389,808,002	1882.83, \$300,+08,694 427,895,795
Experts in excess of imports@190,506.856	@73,304,540	\$77,972,899
Exports \$9.379.06d Imports \$2,020,005	\$10,515,065	
Imports in excess of exports 872,640,930 Exports in excess of imports		# 4 22,780
MERCHANDISE AN	O SPECIE.	
Net excess of experts over imports	ed January	31 the mer- pare as fol-
Two 1 800 705 211 1	Importa. 08.095.644 086.888,546 081,880.814 052,727,367	Experts ever imports. \$237,452,100 200,881,865 142,510,402 30,571,042

With the end of September, 1882, there begun an improvement in our experts, which, although there has been no material falling off in the merchantise imports, has given to the movements of All persons arrested for violations of the Excise law are required now to give ball in the sum of \$100 for trial at the Court of General Sessions. In other proceeding year. The following table sinows the comparison for these four months with the same comparison for these four months are comparison which is favorable with the extraordinarily given to the movements of the last four months a comparison which is favorable with the extraordinarily given to the movements of the last four months a comparison which is favorable with the extraordinarily given to the movements of the last four months a comparison which is favorable with the extraordinarily given to the movements of the last four months a comparison which is favorable with the extraordinarily given to the movements of the last four months a comparison which is favorable with the extraordinarily given to the movements of the last four months a comparison which is favorable with the extraordinarily given to the movements of the last four months a comparison which is favorable with the extraordinarily given to the movements of the last four months a comparison which is favorable with the extraordinarily given to the movements of the last four months a comparison which is favorable.

bail in more than \$100, so they had a provision inserted in the law limiting the amount of bail regulared to that sum. The police justices cannot try these excise cases unless the accussed person so elects, which he never does. The operation of the law is that these cases are sent to report of the law is that these cases are sent to report of the law is that these cases are sent to report of the law is that these cases are sent to report of the law is that there cases are sent to report of the law is that the case are sent to report of the law is that the case are sent to report of the law is the law in the law of the law in the law in the law in the law of the law in the law in the law of the law in the law in the law of the law in the law of the law in the law in the law of the law in the law of the law in the l

| SPECIE. | 1881 | 1882 | 1883 | 1891 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 Imports in excess of exports in excess of imports in excess of exports in excess of imports i *10,785,251 \$1,107,031 MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE.

Imports in excess of ex-ports......\$12,708,714 \$24,033,569 \$23,890,032 By the operations of the Sub-Treasury during the week ended on last Friday night (the date to which the bank statement of averages is made up) the bank statement of average a loss to the banks of \$1,700,000, so that so far as the Sub-Treasury movements in comat as the Sub-Treasury movements in comat are concerned, yesterday's bank statement fully refered them. The Sub-Ireasury's net gain of \$25,07,371 currency, even if all in legal tenders, did the fact the bank averages to the amount of \$30,000 is hence the banks' reported loss of \$1,107,700 of legal tenders is due to other causes than accumulation by the Sub-Treasury. The bank statement's reported decrease in depositis \$77,000 preater than the decrease which the other iteas statement's reported decrease in depositis \$77,000 preater than the decrease which the other iteas statement of N ational bank note currency which was statement of N ational bank note currency which was sent away; say, \$1,200,000. The estimated shortage of the total loss of \$4,279,100 in specie and legal tenders reported by yesterday's statement, which leaves \$72,00,000 as the average representing the net loss in specie and legal tenders from the statement of \$2,800,000 in loans. The result of the statement is the further expansion of \$2,081,300 in loans. The result of the statement is the further expansion of \$2,081,300 in loans. The result of the statement is the further expansion of \$2,081,300 in loans. The result of the statement is the further expansion of \$2,081,300 in loans. The result of the statement is the further expansion of \$2,081,300 in loans. The result of the statement is the further expansion of \$2,081,300 in loans. The result of the statement is the further expansion of \$2,081,300 in loans. The result of the statement is the further expansion of \$2,081,300 in loans. The result of the statement is the fu By the operations of the Sub-Treasury during the

however, is \$303,275 smaller than the deficit of a year ago.
The following are the comparative totals of the statements of February 24 and March 3:

*Total reserve. \$78.527.800 \$74.248,700 Dec. \$4,279,100 Reserve requir'd Acserve requir'd against dep'alts 77,818,800 \$78,563,475 Dec. 755,325 Surplus \$1,209,000 *\$2,314,775 Dec. \$3,023,775

Deficit.

The banks now hold in cash—specie and legal-tenders—\$4.198,300 more than the sum held a year ago. The leans now are \$6.794,500 greater than then, and the deposits are \$15.580,100 more; so that the reserve required by the 25 per cent rule now is \$3.895,025 more than it was a year ago. And the reserve now shows a deficit of \$2.314.775, against a deficit of \$2,618.050 then, and the proportion of total reserve now is 24.25, against 24.10 per cent at the same date of 1882.

The following are the totals of the statements at the corresponding dates for the preceding years:

1880. 1881. 1882.

Perctof reserve. 25.85 24.98 24.10

*Defact.

During the calendar week the Snb Treasury issued \$1,160,000 and retired \$440,000 gold certificates, leaving the amoun outstanding at \$62,335,000; it also redeemed \$120,000 legal-tender certificates of deposited and cancelled and sent to Washington \$433,000 of mutilated green-backs—all of which items affected its reports of receipts and payments. The local money market lest week worked closer, but yet, considering the condition of the banks, the absorption by the freasury and the state of the domestic exchanges, the market at no time was stringent for borrowers on call for loans secured by Stock Exchange collateral; the rates ranged from 5 to 9 per cent, but every day except one the rates have ruled at their lowes just before the close of business. Yesterday special efforts were made to depress the rates, and at every cessation in the demand money was offered down to 3 per cent; but with a renewal of the demand the rates again quickly returned to 5-25½ per cent. Yet it is true that the rates ruled lower yesterday than on any other day in the week; that is usually the case on Saturdays, but yesterday than on any other day in the week; that is usually the case on Saturdays, but yesterday the market was affected by the currency of a rumor that \$5,000,000 of money was sent to Bosson early in the week for speculative effect, and was returned yesterday. In regard to a return of money from Bosson, it is only necessary to call attention to the face that at Bosson New-York cheeks were at a large discount. Mercantile paper is quoted nominally at 5½26½ per cent, but, as we remarked two weeks ato, the quotation is only nominal; very little business can be done at any rate. The failure for fininghrey & Co., announced Friday, is attributable to over-\$73,301,540; for 1881, \$190,506.856. Deducting the specie movements the net excess of experts over imports for the same periods was: For 1883, \$78,305,685; 1882, \$47,403,196; 1881, \$117,865,917. It is worthy of note that in the eleven months following January 31, 1881 (where, on the business of the preceding seven months, the country stood credited with \$117,865,917, the total imports of specie amounted to only \$63,000,000, and the excess of imports over experts only to \$45,000,000, while in the eleven months following January 31, 1882 (at which date on the business of the preceding seven months the country stood credited with \$47,403,190), the experts of specie amounted to \$21,000,000; excess of experts over imports of \$21,000,000; excess of experts over imports of specie, from January 31, 1882, to December 31, 1882, \$33,000,000.

The following table hows the comparative movements of merchandise and specie for period, of seven months tended on January 31, fer three years:

**we remarked two weeks azo, the quotation is only nominal; very little business can be done at any rate. The failure for Himphrey & Co., announced Friday, is attribut able to overtrading and the stringency of the money market in the glocal and the stringency of the money market in the eleven months fellowing January 31, 1881 (where, on the business of the preceding seven months, the country stood credited with \$47,403,190), the experts of specie amounted to \$54,000,000 and the imports to \$21,000,000, the experts of \$21,000,000, the experts of specie, from January 31, 1882, to December 31, 1882, \$33,000,000.

WEERLY RANGE OF PRICES.

*****	For the	for the year.		Closing.		Closing.	
Name.	High't	Low't.	Mar. 3 Feb. 24		Shares Sold.		
A. Top & S.Fe.	78%	78% 80	78% Hota	80	100		
Boston Air Line pri	HUN	P141-74	8094	25.2.56	520		
H. C. R. & N Canada Paelife Canada coutheru	59 4 66 4	58% 64%			2,100 14.800		
Cedar Fails t entrat of N. J. Central Pacino.	1000		1 100		600		
Central of N. J	70.7 81.4 21.4 21.4	695 ₉ 797 ₈			80,210 17,561		
Chos. & Ohio	2234	21	31 % 24 % 132 % 15 % 166 %	20.0			
Do lat prof	24%	204	243	29 % 23%			
Chicago & Alton	134	130	1324	180%	274303		
Do pref	146%	143%		1294	4 445		
Chi, Mil & St P	102	99	101%	99	162,989		
C, St P. M & O	487	1184 465	120	46%	18 46 45		
Do pref	108%	106			7,056		
Do. ex div	118	1100	117% 199% 777		\$ 11,6 5		
Chi. R. L & Pac	73	72	724	70%	7.571		
C C & I C	17	10%	10%	5	2,440		
Col. & Green prof	30	10% 81 120%					
Del L& Wit	123 %	120%	1234	12004	344,500		
Dei & H C	107%	100		12004 1074 4334	7.065		
Den & Blo Grande	4519	100					
E Tean, Va & Ga	15%	81 ₉	15%	7.00			
central of N. J. central Pacific Ches. & Ohio Do lat prof. Do lat prof. Do lat prof. Chicago & Alton Una & N. W. Do pref. Chi, Mil & St. P. Do uref. C. St. P. M. & O. Do aref. C. St. P. M. & O. Do aref. C. B. & Q. Do. ex div. Chi. R. L. & Pac. C. C. & C. Do assessment poid Col. & Green prof. Del. L. & Wh. Del. & H. Del. & H. Do assessment poid Col. & Green prof. Do assessment poid Col. & Green prof. Do assessment poid Col. & Green prof. Del. L. & Wh. Del. & H. Del. & H. Do aref. Do aref. Do aref. Do assessment poid Col. & Green prof. Del. & Wh. Del. & H. Do aref.	31%	311	31%	30	200 100		
Do vref Pr. Worth & Denv Green Boy W & St P Han & St Jo pri	84	81 200	84 200 143%	81 5	1:100		
Harlem	200	200	200		44		
Pr. Worth & Deny Green Buy W. & St. P. Han & St. Jo prf. Harlem. Historical Line Historical Line Historical Line Hall & Western Lake Eric & Western Long, Fishal Louis, Nish Manhattan Com.	50	1424 794	70 % 30%	1.62	:919		
ind B & W	30%	28 1074		28			
Lake Erie & Western	27%	261 ₆ 615 ₉	109% 20% 62%	107% 26 >	40,813 796		
Long Island	62.9	524	62%	0234	39.7.0		
Louis Nash Manhattan Manhattan om Manhattan Beach Machattan Beach Metropolitan	49	45		47	1,500		
Manhattan Com	49 48 20	16%	4.8	47 48 17	234707		
Men & Chas	48	39	400	38	1,400		
Metropolitan	95	80 kg	804	9134	34,385		
Metropolitan Michigan Central Mil. LS & W. Mil. LS & Wn ofd. Min & St. Louis	15	00100000000000000000000000000000000000	15	1000			
Min & St. Long	43%	424	43 264	4314	1.925		
do. pref	574	57	67		500		
Minn & St. Louis do pref. do kan & Tex. Mo & Pac. No & Pac. N	101	977	304 101	987	33.417 80,663 255		
Morris & Essex	1234	1224	1234	120	0.489048		
N Y Central	1274	125%		2 40 5 144	5,800		
N. Y., C. & St. L	115	10 % 26	211-9	10%	3,190		
NY LE&W	374	35 4 76	264 364 76	35 kg	69,950		
Do pref	76	76	76	75	100		
NYANH	174	174	174 25	174			
N Y. Ont & Wn	25 9	24% 57%	40.40	25 38	3,778 5,400		
Northern Pacific	801a	467a		4.7 14			
Do pref	87%	83 to	86°a 87		877		
Oregon Imp	11134	90%	9: 11% 11% 22% 139 84%	104			
Onio Central	1124	112	11%	13	3,710		
Ohio & Mississippi	33%	10 \(\) 11 \(\) 82 135 81 \(\)	199	31.4	800 657		
Ore R R & Nav	854	814	8434	814	38,174		
Peoria. Dec & Ev	21%	514	56%	134 81 5 20 4 51 %	1,695 55,240		
NY, L. & W Oregon Imp One central Onio Southern Onio & Mississistip Ore R. & Nav Oregon Trans. Peoria, Dec & Ev Phil & Reading Pitt. Ft Wayne & Cn Pullman Palace C Co. Ren & Sara Richnool & Al Rich & Dan Rich & Dan Rich & West Point.	135	135	185	135	40		
Pullman Palace C Co.	120%	1184		118-2	598		
Ren & Sara Richmond & Al. Rich & Dan Rich & West Point. Roch & Pitts St. I. A & T H. St. L. & S Fran	11	144	144 11 524	10 52 22 19 67	200		
Rich & Dan	53	211/2	224 19%	22	1,200		
Roch & Pitts	19%	185	19%	19	17,432 1,100		
St. I. A & T H	9974	67 + 97	99	97	1,100		
St. L.A & T rt brf	29 %	29%	2215 500	4.4			
St L & S. Fran pri	0.1	149	48 9	48	400 220		
Do ist pref.	35	35			220 100 766		
et t. & Danner brei	145%	1875	943 ₄ 145	1363	6.735		
Teras & Pacific	39%	37 4 9 4	3934	37 Tu	35,930		
Terms & Pacific Tol. Del & Bur Juion Pacific	94.74	981		937	167,385 28,156		
Wahash, St L & P	20.30	26% 44%	29%	457	82,140		
Am. Dist. Telegraph.	353-34		3512	64.04	100		
Amer Cable. Mutual Union Tel Western Union Tel	64%	64-9		20	210		
Western Union Tel	5.534	H O%	8274	135	81,203		
Adams Express	90 61	90	29137491	904			
Wells Fargo Express.	7 th 4 to		7 O A La	123 1	2,900		
Pacific Mail	41.54	40 14 314	16%	40	600		
Cam Coat	32 9	314	32	314	1,400		
Col Coai New Central Coal Homestake Min	1.25	1549	15%	1619	250 10		
Ontarto Mining	20	20 82		21	10 300		
Ontekniver	949	41	44	4119	800		
Quicksilver pref Total shares sold for	44						

While the stock speculation for the week was torpid, a general advance in prices was made and was well sustained to the end. The transactions for the week amounted only to 1,700.080 shares, against 1,858,900 shares for the preceding five days; and of last week's business eight stocks contributed 1,021,400 shares; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 344,500; Union Pacific, 167,300; 8t, Paul, 162,900; Western Union, 81,200; Missouri, Pacific, 80,600; Ere, 69,900, and Northern Pacific 59,600; and preferred stock 55,400 shares. Considering that there was a general liquidation of the "short" interest and a flopping over to the long side by a large majority of those speculators who before were "short." the week's results, ooth in amount of business and in changes of figures, seem to be small. Aside from the tact that the market was started up by practically the same combinations which were so conspicuous in the January advance, the moving impulse of a majority of the operators was an idea that the adjournment of Congress would mark an epoch in speculations of all kinds. Hence, if on to-morrow and during the immediate succeeding days there are not more fively times, great will oe the disappointment of a majority of stock speculators.

The gross earnings of the following railroads are reported:

The gross earnings of the following railroads are

CHICAGO ANI	D NORTHY	VESTERN.	
Number of miles. Fourth week in February Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.	2,798 \$285,453 2,203,872	\$370,300	1883, 3,580 \$394,000 2,665,300
CHICAGO, MILV	VAUKEE A	ND ST. PAUL	
Number of miles Fourth week in February. Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	\$142,614	1882. 4.104 \$312,816 2,810,911	1883, 4.466 \$384,000 2,617,000
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL,	MINNEAP	OLIS AND ON	AHA.
Number of miles Fourth week in February, Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.	\$39.648 416,379	1882, 1,003 \$98,000 660,100	1883. 1,170 \$31,700 580,600
HANNIBAL	AND ST.	JOSEPH.	

Fourth week in February \$39,717 \$38,200 Jan. 1 to Feb. 28....... 277,275 258,314 The following is an official statement of the busi-ness of the Central Pacific Raifroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1882: Gross earnings from railroad transportation. \$25,662,757 12
Not earnings, steamer division. 20,485 29
Interest on company's sinking funds. 281,260 00

Total \$25,964,502 41 Decinit: Operating exponses and rentals.\$16,067,183-67
Interest 3,443,413-32
General exponses, taxes, &c.... 1,034,583-25-20,545,189-24

Surplus.

Land bonds redeemed from land sales... \$5,419,322 17 711,000 00 Total From which were paid two dividends (6 per ct) Balance to be carried to credit of profit and loss.\$2,573,792 17 The receipts of flour and grain at the principal Atlantic ports Saturday, March 3, were:

Flour, bbls...... New-York Bait Phila. 13,906 3,307 4,300 Boston. 12,380 Wheat, bush 63,500 49,390 7,100 Corn, bush 156,975 107,402 46,200 Osta, bush 31,500 819 3,490 Rye, bush 2,003 Burley, bush 7,150 264,135 157,671 56,700 9,000 Total bush..... The following were the receipts and shipments at and from Chicago and Milwaukee Saturday:

Receipts. Flour, bbls..... 18,073 15,430 16.115 181,848 95,491 8,896 58,996 Wheat, bush 25,013 38,600 Corn, bush 222,149 6,679 Oats, bush 95,931 15,296 Eye, bush 44,653 3,900 Barley, bush 45,647 30,660 2,200 .570 16,000 1,900 22,720 Total bush.... 406.393 94.420 355,756

THE SHAME OF TENNESSEE.

UTTERLY INEXCUSABLE FEATURES OF THE STATE'S REPUBLATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Is Tennessee dishonest? I answer, yes, and no. Looking at the action of its Legislature and the attitude of its executive officers, it is hard for the

outside world to speak or think of Tennessee without, also, thinking of dishonesty. The case is made much worse by a few facts of which the general public has not been fully advised. One fact is this: About four-fifths of the State's debt is for funds with which its extensive system of railroads was constructed. Twelve years ago I addressed letters to leading real estate owners of the State, and was careful to select men of good deliberate judgment who had lived here for more than fifty years. divided the land into three classes, and inquired their estimate of the cash value of each class of land in 1840 before our railroad days; and in 1870 (after the system and wrought something of its influence on the country), I was astonished to find that the figures showed a gain which, if so applied, would purchase all the railroads of the State, with their rolling stock and equipments, and leave a surplus equal to six times the entire State debt. Allowing 33 1-3 per cent of the increased value to have accrued if no roads had been built (though 10 per cent would have covered such increase), and the clear gain to the people of the State because of the roads was equal to the value of the roads and equipments, and enough over to pay twice the whole State debt. Does it not, therefore, look dishonest, and exceedingly

strange that the State should hesitate to pay any portion of its debt! And still more so that the programme is a refusal to pay half, or the interest on any portion of it. with a largely expressed animus to repudiate almost the

How has this shameful spirit of dishonesty origi-After the gray-back reorganization of the State Governnent in 1869-70, a few blatherskite politicians, to bring themselves into notoriety, began to declare that a large med, and that the State was unable to pay the debt; and that such part of it as had been void it ought not to pay, as the bonds were held by Northern men, who had "freed our niggers," depriving us of a value far greater than the bonds. For two years no attention was paid to the blatherskites; but, the noise continuing, caused a parallel to Judge Scott's deer case. Judge Scott, one of the blatherskites; but, the noise continuing, caused a parallel to Judge Scott's deer case. Jud ge Scott, one of the old-time jurists of Tennessee, and an hone-t, truthful man, at one of his mountain courts was induced to Join several of the lawyers in a deer-hunt. Failing to kill any game, they purchased a small deer which a woodsman had just killed; and Judge Scott had the honer of carrying the game back to the hotel behind his saddle. The lawyers reported the deer as shot by Judge Scott, the Judge fired at long range and hind a bad piece of ground to stand on, and bushes and vines were in the way. In short, a regular hunting take was made of it. All the small particulars were carefully given; and the take was repeated at the following courts about half way round the circuit, when, to the surprise of the lawyers. Judge Scott began telling the take himself, stating all the particulars and the result of his successful long range shot. So it is with a shamefully large part of Tennessee as to why they should not pay an honest debt. Is Tennessee able to pay its debt! Yes, and it could without serious inconvenience pay double as much. Taking the present taxing value of the property in Tennessee, an assessment not burdensome would extinguish the entire debt, dollar for dollar, in ten years; and let me here note this fact; What is known as the tax value, as applied to real estate, is but little more than half the value which the real estate would command at public sale. I will at least be safe in saying that a purchaser will find it hard to buy a farm at \$4,000 which is taxed at \$3,000.

But there is at least one good feature a out the Ten-

at 83,000.

But there is at least one good feature about the Tennessee case: Tennessee and all dishonest. Nearly one hundred thousand of its voters are in favor of paying the debt at face value of the bonds; or if the holders choose woluntarily to make a reduction, it will be gratefully accepted. Let me add that the nearly one hundred thousand voters referred to are Republicans. A small part of the over one hundred thousand voters who cast bemocratic ballots would act readily with the Republicans in paying the debt. A bent four fifths of the remainder of the Democrats; are what I call "Judge Scott deer-cases;" and the other fifth, I believe, are "about honest enough to steal, hura causa nimo parandi.

Is there hope for financial justice to the creditors of our State, and a restoration of its former good name! Yes, by the Republican party acquiring a majority in the State, and it its steadily climbing and growing in that direction. One important fraction of its gain is made up of young men who are wiser, if not honester, than their Bourbon Democratic fathers. If relief in that way is not reached, then my caruest hope is that means at the end of the law in court will be provided to compet the State to be honest; and if neither can be attainable, the inture history of the Commonwealth must be written in blackness and dishenor.

Nasheille, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1883. 83,000. But there is at least one good feature a out the Ten-

COURT CALENDARS-MARCH 5.

SUPERME COURT-CHANBEAS—Held by Lawrence, J.—First motion catendar called at 11 a. in.
SUPERME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Larrenore, J. Demutries—Nos. 184, 109, 224, 241, 232, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249.
SUPERME COURT—Clucuit—Part I—Held by Donohne, J.—1979, 1080, 2522, 289, 2334, 2167, 1840, 1328, 2087, 1893, 2025, 2291, 1843, 3418, 3478, 34174, 2004, 2006, 2006, 2006, 2007, 550, 2105, 687, 688, 689, 690.
Part II—Held by Barrett, J.—Prom Special Term—Nos. 557, 3621, 3622, 1911, 2224, 1837, 3860, 293, 965, 442, 350, 1913, 1437, 4001, 2169.
SUPERME COURT—GERERAL TERM—Held by Davis, P. J.—SUPERME COURT—GERERAL TERM—Held by Davis, P. J.—SUPERME COURT—GERERAL TERM—Held by Davis, P. J.
SUPERME COURT—GERERAL TERM—Held by Davis, P. J.—SUPERME COURT—GERERAL TERM—HELD BY DAVIS PRODUCT PARTER PRODUCT PARTER PRODUCT PARTER PRODUCT PARTER PRODUCT PARTER PARTER PRODUCT PARTER PARTER PRODUCT PARTER PARTER PARTER PRODUCT PARTER PART So to 113, inclusive. Enumerated motions—Nos. 130 to 395, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Sedawick, C. J., O'Golmen and Ingraham, JJ.—Appeals from orders—Nos. 1 to 44, inclusive, Generat calendar—Nos. 1 to 44, inclusive, 1 to 24, inclusive, Generat calendar—Nos. 1 to 44, inclusive, SUPERIOR COURT—TRAL TERM—PART I—Rich by Term. SUPERIOR COURT—TRAL TERM—FART I—Rich by Term. SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Truax, J.—Calendar called at 11 a. m.—Demirrer—Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, Common Pieras—Experial Term—Held by Van Brunt, P. J., C. M. Demirrer—Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, Common Pieras—Experial Term—Held by Van Brunt, P. J., C. M. Demirrer—Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, Common Pieras—Experial Term—Held by Beach, J.—Calendar Court—No., 54 to 99, inclusive, Appeals from Common Pieras—Frecial Term—Held by Beach, J.—Calendar caled at 11 a.m.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, common Pieras—Train, Term.—Part I—Held by C. P. Daly, J.—Nos. 1654, 2836, 379, 1511, 2075, 2973, 2352, 2366, 2359, 2359, 604, 2145, 2440, 213, 2411, 2080, 2519, 1211, 2025.

A Maine Central train was speeding along

A Maine Central traits was specially as man was discovered on the track who proved to be a crank. The train was stopped and the man rescued. He said the Lord was stopped and the man rescued. He said the Lord wommanded him to pray on the railroad track." The engineer informed him if he was "oing to pray in analypiaces he needed a time table.